

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY
IN
CHINA,
FOR THE YEAR
1887.



HONGKONG:
PRINTED AT THE 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

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MINUTES
OF THE
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA.

The Forty-ninth Annual Meeting (being the Fiftieth Anniversary) of the Society was held in Canton at the house of Messrs. Russell & Co., on the 21st of February, 1888. Present:—Dr. J. G. KERR, Senior Vice-President, in the Chair; Hon. CHAS. SEYMOUR, U. S. Consul; Rev. Messrs. B. C. HENRY, T. W. PEARCE, H. V. NOYES, E. Z. SIMMONS; T. B. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.; Rev. A. P. HAPPER, M.D., D.D.; J. C. THOMSON, M.D.; G. D. FEARON, Esq.; Miss M. FULTON, M.D.; Miss M. W. NILES, M.D.; Rev. Messrs. C. BONE, A. A. FULTON, E. R. EICHLER, Dr. So To MING, Dr. LEUNG IM, and Dr. J. M. SWAN.

The Meeting was called to order by Dr. KERR, who on taking the chair requested Mr. PEARCE to open the meeting with prayer, after which the notice convening the members was read by the Chairman.

The Chairman then proposed that as the minutes of the last meeting had been printed and circulated, they should be taken as read. Mr. NOYES moved the confirmation of those minutes, which was seconded by Mr. SIMMONS and carried.

The account current of the Treasurer for the year 1887 not being to hand, the Chairman submitted the following summary of it :—

		<i>Dr.</i>	
1887			
Dec. 31	To payment per orders Rev. Dr. Graves, Nos. 51 to 69 inclusive	\$3,475.00	
	Balance carried to credit of new account .	2,089.51	
			<u>\$5,564.51</u>
		<i>Cr.</i>	
1886			
Dec. 31	By balance of account rendered	\$1,514.05	
1887	By received grant from Whampoa Bethel fund	300.00	
Jan.	By received subscriptions from Europeans	742.00	
	By received subscriptions from Chinese officials and others	1,119.00	
Dec.	By received entrance fees, room rent, me- dicines and books sold and interest .	1,889.46	
			<u>\$5,564.51</u>

After inspection by those present, it was moved by Dr. HAPPER and seconded by Mr. NOYES that the Treasurers' account, which through a mistake had not yet been audited, be placed in the hands of the Managing Committee for acceptance, as soon as it had been audited, which motion was carried.

The following is a summary of the Hospital account :—

		OUTLAY.	
	To paid current expenses	\$1,056.57	
	To paid medicines bought in London, New York and Canton	541.38	
	To paid Insurance, publishing books, repairs, balance on new building	552.54	
	To paid Treasurer	1,823.58	
	Balance to credit new account	15.52	
	Total, . .	<u>\$3,989.59</u>	
		RECEIPTS.	
	Balance old account	\$ 15.46	
	By cash from Treasurer per order Dr. Graves . . .	2,125.00	
	By cash for fees, room rent, donations, sale of medi- cines &c.	1,849.13	
	Total, . .	<u>3,989.59</u>	

The report of the Hospital and dispensaries was then presented by the Secretary, the following abstract of which was read :—

AT CANTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Out-patients	13,583	3,803	17,386
In-patients	969	410	1,379
Surgical operations	1,676	711	2,387

AT 13TH ST. DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Out-patients	—	—	1,358
Patients visited at Homes	—	—	124

AT YEUNG KONG, DR. THOMSON.

Out-patients	—	—	8,795
In-patients	—	—	6
Surgical operations	—	—	290

AT KIUNG CHAU (HAINAN), DR. M'CANDLISS.

Out-patients	—	—	6,855
Patients visited at homes	—	—	93
In-patients	—	—	234
Surgical operations	—	—	408

AT NODOA (HAINAN), MR. JEREMIASSEN.

Patients visited at homes	—	—	1,360
Out-patients	—	—	3,463

SZ UI DISPENSARY.

Out-patients	754	532	1,286
Operations	75	43	118

The instruction of the medical class has been continued, the number in attendance during the year being twelve, of whom four were females.

Religious services have been conducted regularly by the Rev. KWAN LOI, assisted twice a week by the Rev. B. C. HENRY.

The Chinese continue to subscribe liberally to the Hospital, and the receipts from the sale of medicines, rent of rooms and door fees aid materially in meeting current expenses.

Upon the motion of Mr HENRY, seconded by Mr PEARCE, the report as presented was accepted and the usual number ordered to be printed in English and Chinese.

The report of the Committee of Management was then presented and read as follows :—

‘ Your Committee report that the repairs of the Colledge ward,

in progress, at the time of the last Annual Meeting, have been completed in a satisfactory manner, the sea wall has been extended, and other repairs finished so that the buildings are now in good condition.

‘The physician’s dwelling requires painting, and it will be necessary to build an addition to it, to make it suitable for the accommodation of two families. We recommend that \$1,000 be included in the estimates for this purpose.

‘The drains near the river need extension and enlargement.

‘A supply of pure water is still a desideratum, and it is proposed by Dr. KERR, with our approval, to try the construction of a cistern for rain water.

‘The unavoidable necessity of having, at times, insane patients in the wards, forces upon us the urgent importance of an insane asylum. The semi-centennial anniversary of the formation of the Society may be a suitable occasion to inaugurate a scheme for the establishment of such an asylum, and we commend for consideration a proposal, to found, under the auspices of the Society, an institution so much needed in this vast population.

‘The decease of Mr. GIDEON NYE, which occurred at the physician’s residence, takes away one of the oldest friends of the Society resident in China, and a man who always followed its course with deep interest.’

It was moved by Mr. SIMMONS and seconded by Mr. NOYES, that the report of the Managing Committee be accepted, which was carried.

The estimates for the year 1888 were presented by the Secretary as follows :—

For Current expenses of Hospital	\$2,500
„ Cutting blocks of new book	150
„ „ „ to replace those lost in fire	250
„ Cistern	75
„ Alterations in dwelling house and painting	1,000
„ 13th St. Dispensary, Dr. Niles	50
„ Two Dispensaries, Dr. Fulton’s	100
„ Sz Ui Dispensary	150
„ Yeung Kong, Dr. Thomson	200
„ Hainan, Dr. McCandliss and Mr. Jeremiassen	200
	<hr/>
	\$4,675

On motion of Mr. NOYES, seconded by Mr. FULTON, the estimates were approved.

The Chairman then referred to the death of the late Mr. GIDEON NYE, and Mr. HENRY presented the following :—

‘In recording the events which have transpired in connection with this Society during the past year, we note with sincere sorrow and regret the death of Mr. GIDEON NYE, which occurred in our midst on the 25th of January 1888.

‘Mr. NYE was one of the oldest friends of the Society and for a long period of years was its constant friend and patron, contributing generously to its support in the days of his prosperity, and in later years identifying himself with its interests in manifold ways, ever active in devising means for extending its sphere of benevolence, ever enthusiastic in his appreciation of its high purpose and the great work continuously done, and cheerfully giving his time and services whenever required. His judicious and zealous advocacy of the claims of this Society and its Hospital upon the foreign community in China and others in Europe and America deserve special and grateful recognition on the part of this Society. I therefore ask leave to present the following resolutions :

‘Whereas in the Providence of God, Mr. GIDEON NYE, one of the oldest friends of the Society, and Vice-president since 1848, has been removed by death,

‘Resolved :—1st, That we express our high appreciation of the many estimable qualities Mr. NYE possessed as a man : of his public spirit conspicuously shown in his intercourse with representatives of all nationalities during his residence of fifty-five years in China ; of his deep interest in and generous support of all forms of benevolent work, and of his superior social and literary accomplishments.

‘Resolved :—2nd, That in this particular manner we place on record our cordial recognition of his long-continued services as a friend of this Society and for many years its patron and adviser.

‘Resolved :—3rd, That a copy of these resolutions and the foregoing preamble be forwarded by the Secretary to the relatives of the deceased in America.’

Dr. THOMSON moved the adoption of the resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. NOYES and carried. Appropriate remarks were also made by Dr. HAPPER and Dr. THOMSON.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with, and on motion of Mr. PEARCE, seconded by Mr. BONE, the Board of Officers was constituted as follows :—

President—Hon. PETER PARKER, M.D., R.S.I. (in U.S.)*

Senior Vice President—J. G. KERR M.D.

Second Vice-President—Rev. A. P. HAPPER, M.D., D.D.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. W. KESWICK ; W. H. FORBES, Esq. ; Hon. P. RYRIE ; H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. ; ALFRED DUVAL, Esq. ; T. SAMPSON, Esq. ; Rev. JOHN CHALMERS, M.A., LL.D. ; Rev. R. H. GRAVES, M.D., D.D. ; F. W. WHITE, Esq. ; A. ROWE, Esq. ; T. B. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. ; Hon. CHAS. SEYMOUR, U. S. Consul ; C. ALABASTER, Esq., H. B. M. Consul ; H. BÜDLER, Esq., Consul for Germany, and Rev. F. HUBRIG. In Europe—Rev. Prof. J. LEGGE, D.D., LL.D. ; Ven Archdeacon GRAY, LL.D. In U. S., W. DELANO, Esq.

Treasurers—Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

Auditor—F. W. WHITE, Esq.

Secretary—J. M. SWAN, M.D.

Dr KERR then presented a paper setting forth the urgent need of an insane asylum as follows :—

The subject of Insanity in China has received very little attention, and there are no statistics which furnish reliable data as to its prevalence. It is, however, reasonable to suppose that the subjects of this disease are as numerous in proportion to the population as in other countries.

As in all other heathen countries, no provision is made for the care of this unfortunate class, either by the State or by benevolent Associations. No insane asylum exists in China. The care of the insane is left in the hands of relatives, and the result is that neglect and abuse aggravate their diseases and shorten their lives, while it is to be feared that many are made away with to get rid of the trouble and expense.

The utter want of anything like rational treatment and

* Since the meeting, word has been received of the death of Dr. Parker.

Christian care for this unfortunate class of our fellow-men calls upon philanthropists of every name and country to unite in an effort to establish an Asylum for their benefit which shall be an object lesson to the whole empire, and which shall be a precursor of numerous similar asylums, as the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital has been the precursor of so many other hospitals in this great Empire.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Medical Missionary Society is an auspicious occasion for making a beginning in this good work. Since the establishment of this Society fifty years ago by the Merchants and Missionaries of Canton, great advances have been made in all departments of benevolent work, in Christian and in heathen lands. But much remains to be done, and no part of the world presents so wide a field as this great Empire, and no class of its people calls louder for help than the utterly helpless insane men and women.

Believing that this is an object which will meet the approval and reach the sympathies of all friends of China, and will be with God's blessing carried forward to completion by this Society, I submit the following,—

Resolved that we commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Medical Missionary Society by inaugurating plans for the establishment of an Insane Asylum in the City of Canton or its vicinity under the auspices of this Society.

That a Committee be appointed to draft a plan for the organization and management of said asylum, and report to a subsequent meeting.

It was moved by Mr SIMMONS, seconded by Mr HENRY, that the whole matter be left in the hands of a Committee, and that that Committee consist of the officers of the Society resident in Canton. This motion was carried.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Dr THOMSON then presented a paper consisting of a sketch of the Society from the time of its formation to the present date, a limited time only being allowed for the reading of extracts from it.

It was moved by Dr HAPPER, seconded by Mr NOYES, that the Society accept Dr THOMSON's paper and tender their thanks to him for the same ; and that the Managing Committee invite

Dr THOMSON to read his paper on a future occasion, for which the committee was requested to arrange. The motion was carried.

On the motion of Dr HAPPER it was resolved that we send greetings to the Hon. PETER PARKER, our venerable President and one of the founders of the Society, now resident in Washington, U.S.A., congratulating him upon the successful career of this Society in which he has always been most deeply interested. This motion was seconded by Mr FULTON and carried.

Upon the motion of Dr KERR, seconded by Dr. Thomson, it was decided to erect a tablet at the hospital with the names of the founders of the Society on it.

Dr KERR then asked that Dr SWAN be appointed medical assistant at the hospital. Upon the motion of Mr NOYES, seconded by Mr SIMMONS, Dr SWAN was then appointed medical assistant.

Upon the motion of Mr HENRY, seconded by Mr BONE, the following votes of thanks were carried, viz :—To Dr VON HEYDEN of Dresden, for 12 pounds Salicylic acid by the hands of Mr Fleming. To Dr MANSON of Hongkong, for five sets of his Medical Work in Chinese for the Students. To Consul Seymour, for his interest in securing Chinese subscriptions. To Dr FULTON and Dr WALES, for assistance on various occasions.

Upon the motion of Dr HAPPER, seconded by Mr FULTON, the Society adjourned.

J. M. SWAN,
Secretary.

J. G. KERR,
Chairman.

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Missionary Society's Hospital
FOR 1887,
BY
J. G. KERR, M.D.,
AND
MARY W. NILES, M.D.

The work of the Hospital has been carried on without interruption during the past year. The Statistical tables show the usual attendance of patients, and we trust that a large amount of good has been done.

It is with great satisfaction we note the increase of Medical Missionary work in this Province as well as in other parts of China.

A few years ago this Hospital and the one in Swatow stood alone in Kwongtung. In 1881 Dr. WENYON began his work in the important city of Fatshan, where he now has a large hospital and is planning enlargement and improvement.

In 1882 Mr. JEREMIASSEN began Medical work in Hoi-hau, Island of Hainan, and was joined in 1884 by Dr. McCANDLISS.

Their Report for the past year, included in this, shows the good work that has grown up in Kiung-chow and Nodoa.

Dr. HORDER, after working some time in Hongkong, built a hospital in Pak-hoi in the South-western part of Kwongtung Province. It was opened during the year and has been doing a good work there.

Dr. THOMSON has been doing Medical work in Yeung Kong, a sea-port town on the West Coast, and after contending with many difficulties and much opposition has gained a foothold and is winning the hearts of the people by his benevolent work.

In the beginning of the year, the Alice Memorial Hospital was opened in Hongkong, having a fine building, well equipped, and with a staff of four able physicians and surgeons resident in the Colony. In connection with it, a Medical School was opened in October, with a full Medical faculty and a promising class of students.

In Tung Kun City, sixty miles east of Canton, the Rev. Mr. DIETRICH, in connection with the Rhenish Missionary Society, is arranging to open a hospital for which a physician is to come from Germany. In the meantime a dispensary is being conducted by a former assistant of this hospital.

In Canton, Dr. MARY FULTON has opened two dispensaries for women, at one of which, in the old city, the numbers attending on prescribing days ranged from 40 or 50 to over 100.

Prescribing days in the hospital continue as heretofore to be Mondays and Fridays; Tuesdays and Thursdays are operating days; and Wednesdays and Saturdays are given to the instruction of the medical class.

In-patients pay an entrance fee of 20 cents on admission, have their own attendant if necessary, and supply their own food. Assistance is given to the poor when required, and during the year the amount thus used was \$121.00. Many of the patients pay rent at the rate of \$3.00 per month for private rooms, and \$424.00 have been received.

The subjoined Tables give a condensed view of the work of the Hospital, and some of the more important cases are given in detail.

GENERAL TABLE.											
No. 1.	1887	IN WARDS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.		ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.		DIED.		SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	January 1	—	—	77	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
	January 31	41	12	33	5	62	21	6	0	89	30
	February 28	73	26	63	21	34	7	0	0	82	12
	March 31	82	36	73	25	67	13	3	1	126	49
	April 30	83	40	61	24	63	23	2	0	116	38
	May 31	105	85	88	71	48	38	3	1	166	42
	June 30	115	73	97	38	96	49	2	0	147	47
	July 31	111	49	81	33	81	45	5	2	229	63
	August 31	82	55	70	32	100	38	5	2	152	55
	September 30	104	67	97	64	77	47	6	3	157	69
	October 31	92	40	83	32	86	51	3	2	144	46
	November 30	74	34	78	15	95	29	9	1	149	30
	December 31	75	30	68	24	73	31	3	1	125	{ 38 } 192
				969	410	882	392	47	13	1635	711
										11156	2397
										2427	301

1105 female patients were seen by Dr. Niles and about 1000 male and female by Dr. Swan on country trips.

Table No. 2. SURGICAL OPERATIONS IN 1887.

	On Women.	On Men.		On Women.	On Men.
Lithotomy,		41	Amputation of thigh for		
„ Vaginal,	1		aneurism,		1
„ Urethral,	1		Amputation of foot,	1	
Extraction of calculus per			„ of great toe		
vesico vaginal fistula, ..	1		with metatarsal bone, ..	1	
Extraction of urethral cal-			Amputation of gangren-		
culi,		10	ous foot,	1	
Excision of urethral cal-			Amputation of fingers, ..		2
culi,		1	Laparotomy for papilloma		
Lithotrity,		17	of ovary and tube,	1	
Circumcision for phymosis,		14	Ovariectomy,	1	
Circumcision for phymo-			Excision of tumors, fibrous,	7	8
sis with calculi,		5	„ „ „ fatty,		2
Circumcision for syphilitic			„ „ „ sebaceous, 3	10	
phymosis,		1	Excision of tumors, cystic,	2	9
Opening of closed urethra, 1			„ „ „ neuroma, 1	1	
Dilating stricture of ure-			„ „ „ cancerous, 12		
thra,		12	„ „ „ of breast, 11		
Operation for vesico-va-			„ „ „ of upper		
ginal fistulae,	3		jaw,		2
Excision of syphilitic			„ „ „ lower jaw, 3		
warts,	7	1	„ „ „ of antrum, 1		
Tapping hydrocele,		44	„ „ „ venous, ..		1
Catheterization for reten-			„ „ hypertrophied		
tion,	2	131	tonsils,		2
Excision of elephantiasis			Ligature of naevus,		1
of penis,		1	Excision of lens for cata-		
Excision of elephantiasis			ract,	19	18
of scrotum,		1	Discission, of lens for ca-		
Excision of elephantiasis			taract,	4	3
of labia,	2		Excision of eyeball,		1
Excision of elephantiasis			Iridectomy for artificial		
of anus,	1		pupil,	8	15
Amputation of penis for			Excision of pterygium, ..	8	18
cancer,		3	Operation for symblepha-		
			ron,	3	

SURGICAL OPERATIONS IN 1887.—(Continued.)

	On Women.	On Men.		On Women.	On Men.
Dilating lachrymal duct, 7			Treatment of gunshot		
Operation for entropium, 162	122		wounds,		5
Enlarging canthus,			Operation for fistulous		
Removal of foreign body			ulcers,		41
from cornea,	1		Operation for fistula,	4	
Plastic operation on eye-			„ „ „ in ano,		29
lids,		1	„ „ piles internal,		1
Treatment of wound of			Enlarging contracted anus,		7
abdomen with protrud-			Injection of piles,		3
ing omentum,	1		Treatment of burns and		
Lancing abscesses, ordin-			scalds,	2	3
ary,	57	321	Operation for contracted		
Lancing abscesses large, 4	15		cicatrix after burns, ..		2
„ buboes,		6	Treatment of Ranula, ...	2	
Excision of skin of fistu-			Extraction of nasal poly-		
lous ulcers,	9	99	pus,	1	16
Extraction of teeth,	267	379	Extraction of needles, ...	3	8
„ „ „ with			Operation for hare-lip, ..	1	6
abscess,		104	„ „ rent ear, ..	48	1
Operation for closed jaw, 3			Tapping ascites,	12	17
„ „ necrosis, ..	9	23	„ ovarian sac,	4	
„ „ „ of			Removal of gangrenous		
lower jaw,	5		portions of feet,	2	
Scraping necrosed bone, ..	4	7	Excision of toe nails,		14
Reduction of fractures, ..	7	7	„ warts,		4
„ of dislocations, 2	2	2	Bursa ruptured,	1	
Extraction of bullets, ...		1			

Urinary Calculus—During the year seventy-one cases have been operated on, divided into the following varieties:—

Vesical Calculi	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Urethral „	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Preputial „	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Scrotal „	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Of the vesical calculi 42 were operated on by lithotomy, with three deaths. In 17 cases litholapaxy, or rapid lithotrity, was used and two cases ended fatally. One of the deaths after lithotomy was from dysentery after the patient had recovered from the operation, and was due to imprudence. It was therefore to be attributed only indirectly to the operation. The other two were in boys, under 15, in whose cases we expect more favorable results than our table shows this year. One of the deaths from lithotrity was in an old man of 80 years, with a stone too large to give assurance of favourable result from either operation at that age.

The operations for preputial calculus may almost be said to be peculiar to this Hospital, over thirty cases altogether having been treated. Our records show one previous case of scrotal calculus.

The prevalence of calculous diseases in the Kwong-tung Province brings many cases to the hospital which are not favorable for operation. The stone may be large, or there may be disease of the bladder or kidney, or of both. A few are so far exhausted as to die in the hospital or are taken away in a hopeless condition. In two cases during the past year, examination with the sound to determine the size and character of the stone and condition of the bladder was followed by aggravation of the disease which ended fatally. Sounding for stone is an operation of almost daily occurrence in this hospital, and in the great majority of cases, whether done by myself or by Chinese assistants, is attended by no untoward results, but cases like the above show how much danger there may be in rare instances, and how much care must be used when indications of severe disease exist.

The tabular statement gives the chief facts in regard to the cases operated on, and a few are given more in detail.

LITHOTOMY OPERATIONS IN 1887.

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration.	Date of Operation.	Chemistry.	Diameters.	Weight.			Result.	Remarks.
								Oz.	Dr.	Gr.		
1	10	Tsing-ün	Student	5 years	1887 Feb. 16	Urates	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in.		1	40	Recovery	
2	40	Nam-hoi	Farmer	2 "	Mar. 14	do.	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1$		7	40	"	
3	4	Ko-ming	do.	1 "	" 16	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$		1	20	"	
4	55	Tsang-shing	do.	2 "	Apr. 14	do.	$2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1	3	20	"	
5	15	Shun-tak	do.	4 "	" 19	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$		2	0	"	
6	3	Pun-yü		1 "	May 11	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$		1	40	"	
7	7	Nam-hoi		1 "	" 19	do.	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$		3	0	"	
8	36	Hoi-ping		3½ "	" 19	do.	$1\frac{7}{8} \times 1$	1	1	50	"	
9	9	Tsang-shing	Student	5 "	" 24	do.	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$		2	15	"	2 Calculi.
10	25	Shun-tak	Laborer	4 "	" 24	Phosphate of lime	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	0	"	
11	29	Pun-yü	Farmer	1½ "	" 26	Urates	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$	1	6	20	"	
12	5	Ko-ming		9 mos.	" 28	do.	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$		3	50	"	
13	16	Fa-ün	Laborer	4 yrs.	" 31	do.	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	50	"	
14	41	Cheung-lok	do.	4 "	June 14	do.	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1$	2	2	25	"	
15	6	Pun-yü		2 "	" 21	do.	1×1		3	50	"	
16	8	Fa-ün		4½ mos.	" 21	do.	$7\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$		1	13	"	
17	8	Ko-iu		4 yrs.	July 2	do.	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$	1	½	1	"	
18	9	San-ui		6 "	" 7	do.	$2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	1	"	
19	38	do.	Merchant	2 "	" 5	do.	$1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$		2	1½	"	
20	4	Sam-shui		1 "	" 13	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$		1	1	"	
21	43	San-ui	Farmer	2 "	June 6	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$	1	1	1	"	
22	6	Pun-yü		2 "	July 21	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$		5	1	"	Died on 3rd day; 2 Calculi.
23	11	Tak-hing	Student	8 "	" 21	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$		5	1	Recovery	
24	63	Pun-yü	Merchant	2 "	" 26	Carb. of lime	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$	4	0	1	"	3 Calculi.

LITHOTOMY OPERATIONS IN 1887.—(Continued.)

No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration.	Date of Operation.	Chemistry.	Diameters.	Weight.		Result.	Remarks.
								Oz.	Dr. Gr.		
25	14	Shun-tak	Farmer	10 years	1887 July 27	Urates	$1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$	Recovery	Fistula remained.
26	13	Ko-iu	Student	3 "	Aug. 9	Urate of Ammonia	$1\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ "		$4\frac{3}{4}$	Died	August 25th.
27	6	Tsing-ün	do.	1 "	13 "	Urates	$1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		$2\frac{1}{2}$	Recovery	{ Operated on 10 years ago; 9 calculi
28	32	Tung-kun	do.	1 "	18 "	do.	$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		$1\frac{3}{4}$	"	
29	26	Heung-shan	Farmer	2 "	31 "	do.	$1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		3	"	
30	16	Pun-yü	Student	6 "	Oct. 11	do.	$1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	3	"	Rect. oper'n.; 2 cal.
31	21	Tsing-ün	Merchant	8 mos.	13 "	do.	$1\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ "		2	"	Crushed, then cut.
32	34	Kwong-ning	Farmer	$3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs.	18 "	do.	$2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ "	1	3	"	
33	10	Nam-hoi		4 "	20 "	do.	$1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		0	"	
34	6	do.		1 "	8 Nov.	do.	$7 \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		2	"	Died on 3rd day.
35	4	do.		1 "	15 "	do.	$7 \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		3	"	
36	4	do.		1 "	17 "	do.	$7 \times \frac{3}{4}$ "		1	Recovery	
37	16	{ Kwong-sai Ng-chau	Laborer	16 mos.	24 "	Oxalate of lime	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ "		3	"	Female; 4 Calculi.
38	58	Nam-hoi		10 "	3 "	Phosphate of lime	$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ "	1	2	"	
39	12	Sam-shui		3 yrs.	Oct. 6	Urates	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "		2	"	
40	6	Tung-kun		3 "	Dec. 8	do.	$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ "		4	"	Female; 3 Calculi.
41	49	Tsang-shing	Farmer	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	13 "	do.	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2	2	"	
42	16	Tung-kun	Scholar	6 "	15 "	do.	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ "	1	7	"	

Four cases were operated on by Dr. SWAN, and one by Dr. WALES.

LITHOTRITY OPERATIONS IN 1887.										
No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration.	Date.	Chemical Composition.	Weight.			Results.
							Oz.	Dr.	Gr.	
1	20	Kwai-shin	—	6 years	Feb. 1	—	—	—	50	Recovery.
2	43	Shun-tak	Farmer	3 years	" 21	Urates	—	2	—	"
3	39	Nam-hoi	do.	5 months	March 7	do.	—	—	30	"
4	70	Tung-kun	Laborer	"	May 28	do.	—	2	—	"
5	37	Tung-on	do.	3 years	June 29	—	1	0	35	"
6	29	Tung-kun	Farmer	3½ months	July 7	{ Oxalate of lime	—	1	20	"
7	30	do.	do.	5 "	" 7	Urates	—	2	20	"
8	56	Pun-yü	do.	6 years	" 14	do.	—	2	45	"
9	41	do.	do.	4 "	" 21	{ Oxalate of lime	—	2	25	"
10	63	Tung-fa	do.	1½ "	" 26	Urates	—	5	25	"
11	20	Pun-yü	—	10 "	Aug. 8	do.	—	—	20	"
12	28	Nam-hoi	Farmer	3 months	Sept. 13	do.	—	—	70	"
13	62	Tsang-shing	do.	1½ years	" 13	do.	—	—	50	"
14	29	Tung-kun	Merchant	6 months	" 20	{ Oxalate of lime	—	—	50	"
15	25	Lung-chau	do.	3 years	Nov. 3	Urates	—	—	—	Died Dysentery.
16	45	Tung-kun	Farmer	4 "	" 17	{ Oxalate of lime	—	—	—	Recovery.
17	80	do.	—	3 "	" 24	Urates	—	—	—	Died Dec. 10.

CALCULUS, IN SCROTUM.									
No. 5.									
No.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.	Duration.	Date.	Number.	Weight.		
							Oz.	Dr.	Gr.
1	27	Pun-yü	Merchant	20 years	November 8	—	—	—	50
PREPUTIAL CALCULI.									
1	57	Pun-yü	Farmer	50 years	April	26	—	—	—
2	51	do.	—	20 "	August	3	—	—	—
3	42	Sam-shui	Farmer	42 "	"	31	—	7	13
4	50	San-ui	Trader	20 "	October	4	—	6	31
5	42	Tsing-ün	Farmer	5 "	"	27	—	1	10

No. 6.

The following table gives the cases arranged according to age, with the number of deaths at different ages:—

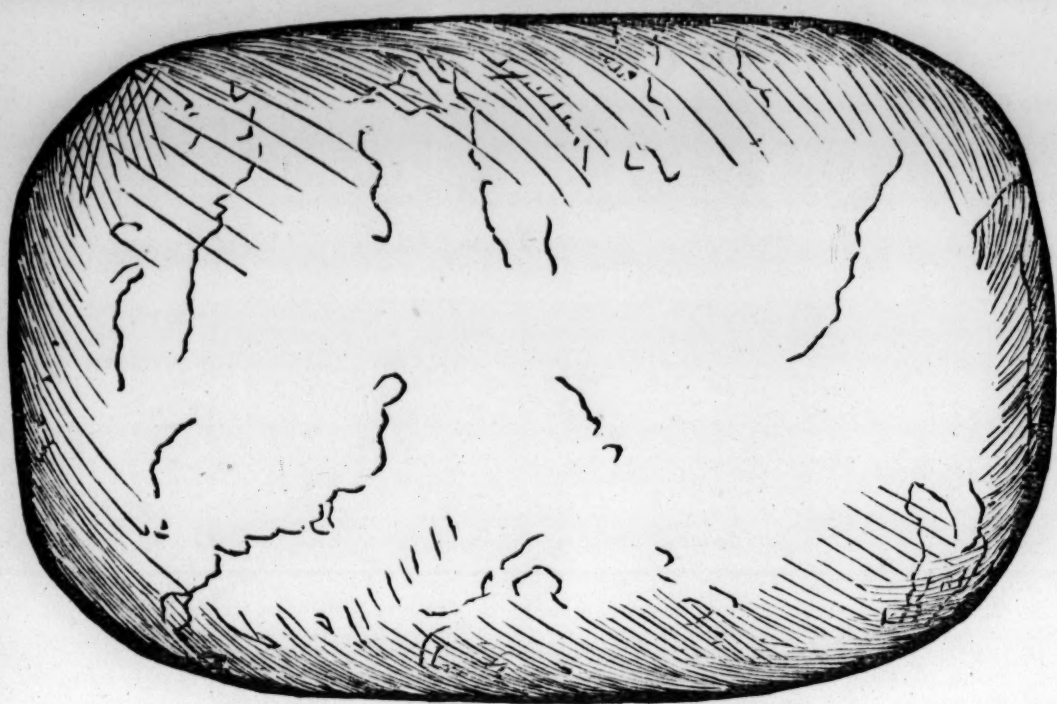
Lithotomy.

			Operations.		Deaths.	
— years and under	10	.. ..	16	..	2	
10 „ „	20	.. ..	11	..	1	
20 „ „	30	.. ..	4	..	0	
30 „ „	40	.. ..	4	..	0	
40 „ „	50	.. ..	4	..	0	
50 „ „	60	.. ..	2	..	0	
60 „ „	70	.. ..	1	..	0	
			—		—	
			42		3	

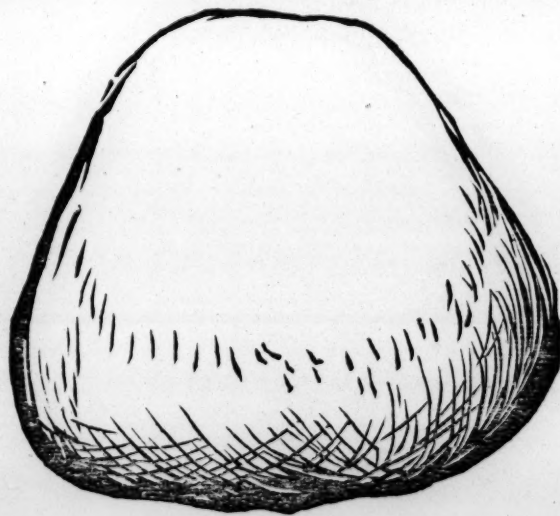
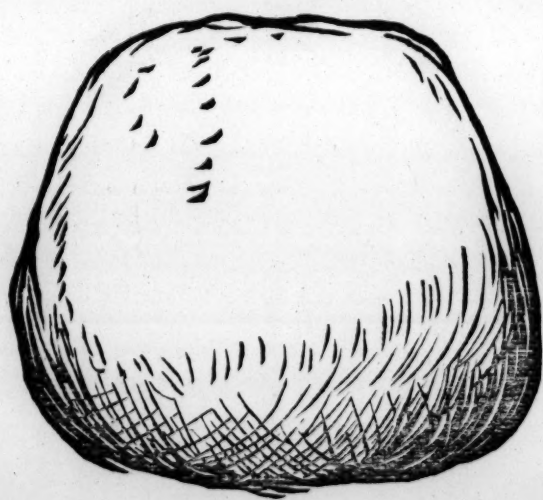
Lithotrity.

			Operations.		Deaths.	
20 years and under	30	.. ..	4	..	1	
30 „ „	40	.. ..	5			
40 „ „	50	.. ..	3			
50 „ „	60	.. ..	1			
60 „ „	70	.. ..	2			
70 .. ..	—	.. ..	1			
80 .. ..	—	.. ..	1	..	1	
			—		—	
			17		2	

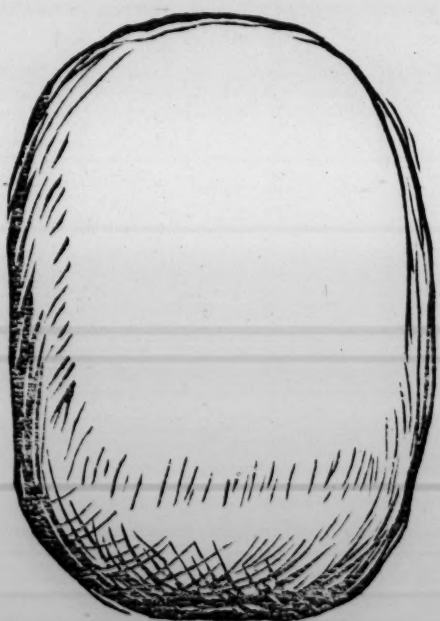
何有長順德縣人光緒十三年閏
四月初二日割出重四兩三錢長
二寸四分闊一寸六分與此形同



割出砂淋石形圖



割出砂淋石三粒形圖



聶文番禺縣人年
六十三歲光緒十
三年六月初六日
割出砂三粒重三
兩二錢與此形同

Urinary Calculus, with ulceration of Scrotum and extrusion of Testicle.—A child four years old (Case No. 3) was admitted with extrusion of testicle from ulceration of scrotum, resulting from a calculus impacted in the urethra. After the usual preparatory treatment of santonin, and dieting, the testicle was excised and lithotomy performed on March 16th with favorable result.

Urinary Calculus.—Case No. 10 was the largest calculus removed during the year. The operation was performed May 24th, and the measurements were as follows:—

Long diameter	..	..	..	..	..	3 inches.
Transverse „	..	..	..	..	..	2 „
Short „	..	:	..	..	..	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ „
Circumference	..	..	..	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„	..	..	..	..	..	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ „
Weight	..	..	..	..	..	5 oz. 3 dr.

The patient made a good recovery. The upper figure on p. 22 gives the size and shape of this calculus.

Urinary Calculus.—Case No. 23 was a man 63 years old, who gave two years as the time he had suffered from symptoms of stone, but the time had evidently been much longer. He was in a weak condition, and the apparent size of the stone made lithotrity in his case out of the question. On performing lithotomy, three stones were found, requiring a smaller opening than if there had been only one stone of the same weight as the three. The recovery of the patient was protracted, but the wound healed up and he returned home with a prospect of enjoying comfortable health for some years. The three calculi are shown in the lower part of the cut on p. 22.

Urethral and Urinary Calculus.—This patient, aged 20, from Kwai-shin District, was admitted with retention of urine, caused by a calculus lodged in the urethra about the middle of its course. It was grasped with the urethra forceps, but it could not be moved either forward or backward, neither could the forceps be made to let go their hold. An incision was made in the side of the urethra, the stone pushed through the opening and then the forceps withdrawn. Another calculus was found in the bladder, which was removed by lithotrity, and after the healing of the wound in the urethra the patient was discharged cured.

Calculus in Scrotum.—A patient was admitted Nov. 8th with a small, round, hard tumor, size of a chestnut in the scrotum, a little to the right of the median line. On making an incision it was found to be a calculus, inclosed very tightly in a sac which communicated by a very small opening with the urethra.

Calculus in Females.—Two females with calculus were operated on, and both had multiple calculi. One was a girl aged 12 years, who had three calculi and made a good recovery. The other was a woman aged 58 years, who had suffered for 10 years and her health was much broken down. She had 4 calculi, which were removed by a vesico-vaginal incision. Her recovery was slow, and when she left the hospital was still in a weak state.

Burns.—Nov. 13th, two patients, one a child 8 years old and a man 50 years old, were admitted with severe burns from explosion of gunpowder. Both died the following day. A coolie was carrying gunpowder and set it down in front of a temple, where fire-crackers were being exploded by worshippers.

Excision of Upper Jaw, Case 1.—The patient was a native of Pwan-Yü District, a teacher by occupation, and had a growth in the alveolar process of the right side for about a year, when he was admitted nine months ago for treatment. The tumor was about as large as a moderate-sized orange, and as it seemed to be confined to the alveolar process, it was thought that it could be removed without excising the jaw. This was done as was supposed thoroughly and the bone scraped, but it proved insufficient, for the disease returned in a few months and grew rapidly.

The patient was again admitted, and on the 7th of April the entire jaw of the right side, with half of the malar bone, was excised, thus removing the attachments of the cancerous growth. The patient made a fair recovery, and was dismissed April 26th.

Case 2.—This was a female 60 years old, of Nan-hai District. A large tumor, occupying the left side of the face from the nose and eye to the alveolar processes and roof of the mouth, and displacing the malar bone outwards, had been growing for three years.

On the 13th of April an incision from the upper lip along the border of the nose to the corner of the eye, and a transverse incision half way between the border of the lip and the eye, laid bare

the tumor. The nasal process of the superior maxillary, the orbital and the zygomatic processes of the malar bone, were then divided with cutting forceps, and the superior maxillary bone separated from its fellow on the median line and at its junction with the palate bone, the mucous membrane of the mouth on the median line and behind the border of the tumor having been previously divided. With lion forceps the mass was dislocated, and after separating points of attachment, was removed. There was considerable hæmorrhage, which was controlled by ligature and actual cautery.

The recovery of this patient was rather slow, on account of the severe shock for one of her age, and loss of blood, but she was able to be about in a month, and was dismissed June 17th.

Case 3.—A young man, 25 years old, native of Heung Shan District, farmer by occupation, was admitted to the Hospital with a tumor of the left superior maxillary bone, about the size of a goose-egg, occupying the antrum. An opening was made in the alveolar process, and a mass of melanotic substance removed and the bone scraped. This, as in the first case, proved insufficient, and the disease returned in a few months. On the 5th of May, the superior maxillary bone of the left side, and half of the malar bone, were excised. The patient made a good recovery, and there was very little disfigurement from the cicatrix of the wound in the cheek. The disease returned again and the patient was re-admitted, but it was not deemed advisable to perform a third operation.

Papilloma of the Ovary and tube.—The patient was a married woman, aged 23, resident of Canton city. Had given birth to no children. She has suffered from dropsical accumulation for three years, and had been tapped four times. After each tapping, a tumor was felt in the abdomen, which was considered ovarian. An operation was proposed, to which both she and her husband assented, and as she was young and in good general condition, a favorable result was anticipated. After careful preparatory treatment the operation was performed on June 30th, Dr. WALES, Dr. MARY W. NILES and Dr. MARY FULTON assisting. An exploratory incision was made in the usual position, and several quarts of ascitic fluid discharged, but no sac was met. After the

abdomen was emptied the tumor was felt, and the incision was enlarged so as to admit the hand in order to determine the nature and attachments of the tumor. It was found to be a cauliflower excrescence attached by quite a large base, and sending off branches, very much like the vegetable which gives it the name. It was exceedingly delicate in structure, and quite soft from long maceration in ascitic fluid. In the manipulation portions were broken off which gave rise to hemorrhage. It had no proper pedicle, but was attached to the ovary or fallopian tube by a base composed of the same substance as the tumor. For this reason it was seen that the entire tumor could not be removed, but the hemorrhage rendered it necessary to operate, although no hope of permanently benefitting the patient remained. A double ligature was applied to the base, by transfixing and tying on the two sides. After cutting through the base it was still necessary to apply several ligatures to stop hemorrhage. The ligatures were left long and were brought out at the lower angle of the wound. After cleaning out the abdomen, a small excrescence was found on the opposite side, which was removed. The wound was closed and dressed in the usual way. The tumor weighed one pound, but on account of its light, spongy structure, it was large for its weight, and filled considerable space.

The operation was followed by fever, pain in the abdomen, and suppuration, which was profuse for some time, and gradually exhausted the patient.

In the limited number of books on gynecology within my reach, I find no record of a similar tumor growing from the ovary or fallopian tubes. It is certainly very rarely met with.

Ovariectomy.—The patient was a married woman, aged 27 years, from Tung-kun District. Had no children. Suffered from the tumor for a period of four years.

With the assistance of Dr. WALES and Dr. MARY W. NILES, the operation was performed under chloroform on July 2nd. The tumor was large and contained about 25 lbs. of fluid. The cyst was multilocular, but by emptying the largest cyst with a trocar and canula, and the others through it, the whole was extracted through an incision four inches long. There were no adhesions except one slight one. The cyst weighed five pounds and four ounces. A

double ligature was placed on the pedicle and it was dropped back into the abdomen.

The operation was followed by fever, with rise of temperature for a week of from 103° to 105° , and a swelling with pain was noticed in the right side in the position of the pedicle. On July 11th pus was discharged through the suture openings, and the same day the middle part of the incision was re-opened with the finger, and a free discharge of pus gave relief to the symptoms. The abdomen was syringed out with warm water and solution of boracic acid daily, and for some time twice a day, the fever in the meantime continuing two to three degrees above normal. On the 15th of August, the ligatures were discharged through the wound, after which the fever disappeared. The patient improved and was discharged cured on September 20th.

This is the third successful case of ovariectomy operated on in the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital.

Popliteal Aneurism—Amputation.—A man from Fa-ün aged 42 years was admitted Oct. 11 with popliteal aneurism. Compression was tried for some hours, but was suspended for the night, as it seemed not to promise success. On visiting the patient late at night Oct. 13th he was in great suffering and it was found that the aneurism had burst. He had declined during the day to submit to amputation, but now he readily consented as the only chance of escaping impending death. Amputation at the middle of the thigh was performed immediately, under the disadvantage of being done at midnight. Assistance was rendered by Dr. Swan and the house surgeon Dr. Leung Yim. He was not in a favorable state of health for such an operation and his condition was aggravated by syphilitic taint. For some days there was hope of his recovery, but he gradually failed without much fever, and died Nov. 12th, one month after the operation.

Closure of Mouth.—Two cases of closure of the jaws from contracted cicatrix have been operated on. One was a girl from San Hing who had not been able to open the mouth for two or three years. There was bony union on the left side. The cheek was opened, the bony union sawed through and a portion of the upper jaw removed. The jaws were then forced apart, and kept open

during the process of healing. On July 1st the mouth could be opened to the extent of an inch.

The second case was a woman aged .. years from .. whose mouth was closed by a firm cicatrix of the right cheek. The cheek was opened and the cicatrix was removed, but the jaw remained firmly closed. The temporal muscle was then separated from its attachment to the coronary process of the lower jaw and the process sawed off, this relieved the difficulty and the mouth was opened. The wound healed, but a small opening remained in the cheek which can be closed by a subsequent operation if the woman returns to the hospital.

Congenital closure of Anus.—Three cases have been operated on during the year. The first case was seen February 13th. A deep incision failed to reach the bowel, and the friends declined an operation for artificial anus.

On September 28th a male child with imperforate anus was brought to the hospital. An incision $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep was made with a cataract knife in the site of the anus, and the discharge of meconium showed that the bowel was reached. The opening was enlarged and the bowel evacuated. The child was seen several times afterward, and it is possible that it may have survived.

On the 13th of Oct., a male with imperforate anus was brought for treatment. The skin only covered the end of the bowel, but there was a canal from the site of the anus along the scrotum to its middle, and there fæces were discharged. The outer wall of this canal was trimmed off with scissors, leaving exposed the mucous surface next to the perineum and scrotum. The two lines of incision were closed by sutures, and a portion of skin at the site of the anus cut out and the edges of the bowel and skin stiched together. The child was taken away before the parts were healed, but there is little doubt that complete recovery took place.

Small Pox.—A European taken with Small pox on Shamien was admitted to the wards in March. The disease ran its course in the usual time, assuming a severe but not malignant form. The patient made a good recovery, and as soon as it was safe to move him, he was taken to Macao. The presence of this case in the hospital where we had 150 people, notably careless about this disease, caused us a good deal of anxiety. About the 20th of

March one of the dressers was taken with the disease. We decided not to have another case in the hospital, and we found no trouble in getting a large and comfortable boat for 56 cents per day, the Captain of the boat to act as nurse. The boat was anchored on the opposite side of the river and I visited the patient as often as was necessary. He passed through the disease without unfavourable symptoms.

In December, a woman was found one night inside the gate of the hospital in a state of insanity. On examining her with a light she was found covered with small-pox eruption. She was taken into one of the back wards, but the case proved virulent and she died in about four days. Another case, a paralytic, who was not able to get out of his ward, was taken with the disease and died.

A third case was one of our family servants, who had a mild attack and recovered.

A fourth case occurred in a patient in one of the wards, and he was put in a side room apart from the wards, but his friends removed him to the country, and he doubtless recovered as his case was rather light.

Three of the above cases originated in the hospital, but we could not trace the origin of the infection. During the prevalence of the epidemic, many of the patients coming to the hospital were exposed more or less to the disease, and the only wonder is that more did not take it.

Penetrating wound of the Abdomen with protrusion of portion of omentum.—August 19th, a girl aged ten was brought to the hospital having been wounded six days previously by the horn of a buffalo. The wound was situated two or three inches to the left of the umbilicus. The protruding omentum was about the size of a large walnut. The child's general condition had not suffered in the least since the accident. Appearance of the hernia not thoroughly healthy. On the 20th Dr. WALES enlarged the wound and reduced the hernia. A few hours later there was rise of temperature and some pain. These symptoms subsided before morning and recovery was uninterrupted.

The calls for obstetrical work have markedly increased, more than twice as many applying for aid as in 1886. The cases have

been in the main of a more favourable class, as the call has come earlier after the friends began to be alarmed.

In prolonged labors chloral hydrate in the first stage and ten grain doses of the sulphate of quinine in the second and third have proved most effectual remedies. Four tedious cases were delivered, three of still-born infants, while the physician was on the way to their relief,—one, a breech case, in which the head had been retained four hours after the expulsion of the body.

In one case no attempt was made to deliver, exhaustion was so complete and death regarded as inevitable. One case of placenta previa, exhausted from days of repeated hæmorrhages, died before delivery was accomplished. A case of retained placenta, died just before help arrived.

TABLE OF REMAINING THIRTY-ONE CASES.

	No.	Death.
Normal,	2	
Simply Tedious,	3	
Rigid Os,	1	
Tedious labor due to rupture of membrane 10 days previous to delivery,	1	
Premature birth,	1	
Criminal Abortion,	1	
Inertia due to patient being in last stages of consumption,	1	
Face presentation, normal delivery,	1	
Accidental hæmorrhage before delivery,	1	
Manual delivery of a putrid foetus, mother reported as in labor 11 days,	1	Immediate and unavoidable.
Placenta Praevia, footling, prolapse of cord,	1	
Forceps delivery,	7	1 two hours after delivery, the patient rising and going into another room.
Craniotomy,	1	
Arm Presentation, second twin, Podalic version,	2	1 in third week.
" " Embryotomy,	1	
Retained placenta (number of hours),	3	
" " adherent,	2	

The case of criminal abortion was induced by a Chinese specialist, who had inserted a number of fine twigs, one after another, into the cervical canal. The woman herself becoming

frightened and rightly too at the extreme severity of her pains sent for aid.

The impossibility of carrying out proper after-treatment is most trying, especially in critical cases. Two deaths after delivery might with proper care have been prevented.

Medical Class.—The Medical Class has numbered twelve, of whom four were females. The Students are required to pay a fee, which is fixed at twenty dollars a year, and the course of study occupies three years. They support themselves—and buy their own books. The female students are supported by mission funds supplied through the ladies in charge of the Female Seminary. The instruction is entirely in the Chinese language. We have now text books on all the essential branches of medical education, and with oral demonstrations and clinical instruction we are able to give the Students who attend the full course a degree of qualification which places them far above native doctors.

By means of the medical books which have been published, the hospitals which have been established and the millions of patients treated in them; by means of the Students that have been trained (numbering several hundreds) and by means of the practice of European physicians in the open ports, Western Medicine and Surgery are slowly but surely advancing, and the time has come for the establishment of Medical Schools of a high order which will turn out men qualified to become professors in native Medical Colleges. To the profession in Hongkong belongs the credit of inaugurating the first college, with a full faculty of able men.

The religious services in the hospital have been conducted by the Rev. Kwan loi, pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. B. C. Henry, who has assisted two mornings each week when not absent in the country.

The object has been to give all the in-patients some knowledge of Christian Doctrine, and this is done by daily exposition of the scriptures at morning prayers, by distribution of books and tracts to such as could read, and by personal intercourse. The latter is attained by visits to the wards by the pastor, native helpers, (men and women) and of Miss Stein of the Baptist Mission; while the medical attendants in their daily intercourse with the patients have frequent opportunities to impress on their minds the importance of

the truths they learn. The patients are invited to attend the regular Church services held every Sabbath in the Preston Memorial Chapel, and in the summer when the patients are most numerous evening meetings are held for their benefit. A mandarin-speaking Colporteur visits the ward occupied by soldiers and others from other provinces who are not familiar with the local dialect.

During the year four men and four women from among the patients have been received into the Church.

Mrs. Kerr, with the assistance of a Bible woman, gathered the boys and girls in the wards into a school. This was commenced in April, and since that time 80 pupils have been enrolled. Four of the boys have been received into the boarding School at Kam-li-fau, and are reported as doing excellent work, and a little girl has entered the Female Boarding School. A poor little waif has been put into a comfortable home where she is continuing her studies. By rewards of pictures and cards a steady interest has been maintained, and satisfactory progress made. It is hoped an experienced teacher can be obtained the coming year for this hospital school.

The hospital now has accommodation for over 200 patients distributed as follows :—

6 common wards for men	have space for..	84 beds
18 private	„ „ „	54 „
4 common	„ women „	56 „
6 private	„ „ „	18 „

Some of the patients bring their attendants with them so that the wards are seldom occupied by the full number of sick. The private wards are usually rented by the better class of patients and one or two patients with their attendants will occupy one private ward.

There is still space for one additional building, and two of the buildings can have a second story when necessary. There is therefore available space for 300 patients on the hospital grounds.

The common bed boards and stools in universal use in South China are furnished for the patients. These are easily kept clean and are perfectly adapted to the climate. The patients supply their own bedding and food.

REPORT OF THE 13TH STREET DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 1887.

By MARY W. NILES, M.D.

The dispensary has been opened two afternoons each week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. From May 7th to July 23rd, Dr. Fulton relieved me of the care of the dispensary. She, also, kindly took my place during my absence upon three country trips. These trips occupied about six weeks in all.

A Bible woman has been in regular attendance. The number of patients has increased somewhat over last year. This fact has decided me to try another year before discontinuing the work there.

Number of new patients,	486
„ „ old „	872
Patients visited in homes, new,	101
„ „ „ „ old,	23
Total	1482

The expenses have been as follows:—

Balance accounts of 1886,	\$ 9.15
Wages of Assistants,	25.38
Chair hire,	1.40
Watchmen,	2.66
Medicine,	16.00
Incidentals,	1.20
	<u>\$55.73</u>

Receipts.

By cash from Messrs. Russell & Co.,	\$ 50.00
„ „ sale of medicine case,	4.00
Balance to debit new account,	1.73
Total	<u>\$55.73</u>

REPORT OF THE YEUNG KONG DISPENSARY.

By Jos. C. THOMSON, M.D.

Work at Yeung Kong has progressed favorably during the year, and a change of Mandarin among other circumstances make

the prospects even brighter for the future. The year 1887 did not open very auspiciously, and we have still the opposition of the native physicians to contend against, somewhat as the Yeung Kong tradesmen for long years contended with Canton merchants before allowing them to settle there. In April several native physicians, by reason of our usurping their prerogative and doing some vaccinating it was said, started a rumor that I had been seen putting poison into the wells, said poison inducing Dropsy, which ailment we were quite competent to cure. Suffice it to say that a rabble came to the Dispensary on April 8th, and after some abuse, learning I was out, proceeded to find me. Returning after an evening walk outside the city with two natives, at the N. Gate we found a crowded street; and after an old woman had raised the alarm by shrieking out how she had seen me put poison in a red paper into the well, the usual abusive language and some small stones were expended on us; but putting on as indifferent an air as we could we talked with the crowd about us and explained to them the foolishness of their conduct when we were seeking to do them good, meanwhile giving the boys some scripture picture cards. Without accomplishing much we went the length of the street and past the Dispensary hoping to lead them off, but they followed us and for about an hour hurled stones and beat upon the front of the dispensary.

On their first attack my Assistant sent my card to the Yamun asking for protection, but it was unheeded. Later on sending a second request, after the crowd had begun to disperse from the lateness of the hour and from having secured no plunder, several soldiers came. One of the chief shouters, unable to articulate distinctly, was a man on whom Dr. Kerr had operated for harelip at Canton. The next day a lot of curiosity seekers were somewhat noisy, and an old man showed the poisoned water containing the *bacteria* which 'boiling water' only gives wings to. Various rumors of what had been my fate were circulated, and a death warrant placard posted on the neighboring Yamun.

A rumor that I had been bound and taken to the Yamun may have originated from the Kun's sending for my passport. He replied that he would protect us, but that we could not *reside* here.

With attempting to refuse us water from the neighboring well, asking our share of expense for cleansing the well, rumor of a neighboring Yamun covering over their well etc. it all passed away.

Later in the month I visited Au Chün, was very hospitably entertained by a *native physician* whom I had previously treated, and dispensed medicine to many women as well as men. After dispensing at other places I returned and soon made a very encouraging trip to Hailing Island. After dispensing and preaching we were invited by a friendly gentleman to lodge with him and our passage boat returning refused fare from us. At another point we were entertained by a former patient and here and elsewhere treated many cases. We might add that the Taotai, once our patient, on Dr. Kerr's being called to treat him at Shiu Hing, said he would protect us in building this year.

In November I took my family, with Miss Baird accompanying, to Yeung Kong for a brief visit, and think we can soon have permanent residence there. This was the first appearance of foreign ladies and children at Yeung Kong. The ladies conversed with many women and the impression made was good. There are several wishing baptism and many are interested in the Gospel which has been preached to them, especially by Rev. C. R. Hager, with great faithfulness.

Not to refer to individual cases we merely mention an explosion in a gunpowder factory on the 27th of Dec. in which 13 were killed, 7 instantly, and several wounded, which brought us some patients and good-will.

A statement of Account and work done is as follows:—

Out-patients	8795
In-patients (not including cases treated in homes)	6
Operations	290

Medical Missionary Society in Account:—

Dr.

Jan. 1, 1887 Balance on hand	\$ 38.37
„ 27, „ Appropriation	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$188.37

Cr.

Medicines	\$ 83.61
Wages and travelling expenses	47.31
Rent and incidentals	57.45
	<hr/>
	\$188.37

Yeung Kong Dec. 31, 1887.

SZ UI DISPENSARY.

January 6th 1888.

Dear Dr. SWAN,

I herewith send a statement of the expenses for the year of the Sz Ui dispensary:—

Dr. Cheung On's Salary	\$ 72.00
Medicines from Hospital	34.00
Native Medicines and Current Expenses	19.54
Rent	17.25
Repairs	22.50
Im Chiu, Medical Student	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$169.29

On hand Jan. 1st, 1887	\$89.75
July 1st, 1887 Recd. from Dr. Graves	100.00
	<hr/>
	189.75
	<hr/>
	169.29

On hand Jan. 1st, 1888	\$20.46
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Statement as to number of patients &c.:—

Operations females ...	43
„ males	75
Patients „	754
„ females	532

Total number of patients and operations	1,404
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I also send the Dr's. books along, so that you can see the character of the work done.

I wish to ask the Society for an appropriation for the year 1888, through you, for \$150 for the Sz Ui dispensary.

Yours Very Truly,

E. Z. SIMMONS.

REPORT OF MISSION HOSPITAL, KIUNG CHOW, HAINAN,
1887.

By H. M. McCANDLISS, M.D.

The Medical Work in Kiung Chow has been carried on in rented quarters in the same manner as in the previous year. Patients provide themselves with food, with attendance, and with bedding. For the last six months the indoor patients have been charged a fee of ten cents on entering; they are provided with bed-boards, benches and a table. They are seen and, furnished with medicines twice per day if necessary. Out-patients bring their own bottles in which to receive a supply of medicine, but where practicable the medical attendant prefers to administer the remedy himself. At first no fees were charged for visits to dwellings, but latterly notice has been given that a fee of fifty cents must be paid for each visit.

During the months of May and June there was a great rush of patients to the Dispensary, the Literary Examinations bringing many thousands of students to this the Prefectural city. They and their camp followers brought a great deal of disease. Not one third of those that came could be prescribed for. Mr. JEREMIASSEN, and Mr. GILMAN held services, sold books to, and talked with them, and great numbers were thus enabled to get some idea of the religion of Jesus Christ. The presentation of the truth was treated with great respect.

A large number of soldiers stationed within the city have availed themselves of their proximity to the Dispensary. Many of them had contracted fever in other camping places and in numerous cases the fever was difficult of cure. There are those who hold that in these Malarial Fevers the men who smoke opium are not affected to the same extent as non-smokers; and also the officers in some places peculiarly exposed to malarial infection, advise their men to smoke. In the treatment of the fever however one cannot but notice how much more quinine is needed to control the fever in those who smoke. Those smokers who are attacked with malarial dysentery have but a poor chance. Soldiers here as elsewhere suffer much from a certain run of com-

plaints in the cure of which mercury and iodides play an important part.

Of the cases treated the following are of particular interest : Early in the year a Yamen Secretary brought his two months' old boy in whom Nature had failed to complete the formation of an outlet to the bowel. A minute membranous tube answered for the lowest two inches. After some difficulty a probe was introduced on which a grooved director was threaded. A hernia knife was then used cutting backward and to each side, and the opening thus commenced was enlarged with the finger. An immense discharge of fecal matter relieved the swollen abdomen. The parents failed to follow directions as to keeping the outlet open and seven months afterward the aperture was reduced to lead pencil size. Another operation was necessary, and the child kept in the wards was daily placed under chloroform and the finger used to dilate the bowel. The father now says that the child has no trouble.

In Western Countries plastic operations for the relief of harelip and other deformities are usually performed in infancy. In China owing to the lack of surgery such deformities prevail in adults. Ordinarily whether in children or adults the operation gives no trouble. A young man of the literary class applied for the relief of harelip. After two days' preliminary treatment the operation was performed; but three hours afterward on returning from the house of a patient the medical attendant found the man almost bloodless from hemorrhage; it was only by the most energetic means that the bleeding could be kept under control. Twice during the night the hemorrhage recurred. When the wound healed union was incomplete, but the attendant declined to operate the second time.

A boy of fifteen years applied for the relief of nasal hemorrhage. Astringent injections, plugging and Tr. Ergot internally remedied that. But a slight bruise in the groin had resulted in extensive hemorrhage into surrounding structures which were immensely swollen and black. Internal remedies seemed to be bettering this condition, but being an out-patient he was soon lost sight of.

A woman 48 years old suffered with a schirrus tumor situated midway between the right breast and axilla. After two weeks of preliminary treatment, cleansing and tonic, the tumor was excised with the assistance of Mr. Jeremiassen. After considerable venous hemorrhage the vessels were secured. Two hours after the operation the woman was seized with violent vomiting and ejected a lumbricoid worm. The effort at vomiting renewed the venous hemorrhage. Fresh ligatures and afterward compresses served to check the bleeding. The next day there was more vomiting, more hemorrhage and another worm. All the vessels in the neighborhood were tied, and Mr. Jeremiassen and myself took turns in remaining at her side. The third day the woman perished of exhaustion. The hemorrhage in this case seemed to be due to two factors, namely, the blood-vessels remaining fatulous, and the lumbricoid worms causing violent retching. The preliminary treatment had afforded no evidence of worms. This experience has led me to adopt the free use of Santonin in the preliminary treatment for surgical operations irrespective of objective symptoms.

It would seem to be the case that these inhabitants of a tropical island have fibre more lax, and therefore bleed more readily.

A boy of fourteen presented himself with Paraphimosis, which was easily reduced under chloroform in spite of the great swelling of the parts.

A soldier admitted for sclerosis of the liver did not improve under treatment and was advised to return to his friends. That night he sent out and spent his last cash for opium and deliberately smoked himself to death, and the next day the Hospital had to bury him.

A man was carried here greatly prostrated and continually retching. Giving a diagnosis of Gastric Ulcer, rectal alimentation was begun. By the third day he was able to retain a spoonful of milk and lime water administered every two hours. The medicinal treatment was Carbolic Acid and Tinct. Nux Vom. At the end of two weeks he could eat freely of a suitable diet, and at the end of the fourth week was well.

Was called to see a case near to the Hospital. The younger

wife of a gambler was treated badly by the older wife. The younger filled the husband's pistol with powder and rice and discharged the contents into her rival's cheek. On being seen the patient was suffering from shock. At the fifth visit she had recovered sufficiently to walk, and so it was suggested that she come to the Dispensary for further treatment, which she haughtily declined, but after a few days repented and came and wished the stain of powder to be removed from her cheek.

A fight occurred between the Magistrate's guard and a pack of robbers, and one of the guard was brought with a bullet wound entering at the right of the 4th Lumbar Vertebra and making exit above Ant. Proc. of Ilium, bruising the bowel but not penetrating it, and injuring the right ureter slightly. The peritonitis yielded to treatment and the wounds through which the bowel could be seen had healed completely by the 30th day. Afterwards he returned saying that there was more or less constant pain along ureter and genito-crural nerve.

A woman at 32, Lobulated tumor in palm of hand, the latter had been useless a number of years, tumor the size of her fist. Was assisted in the operation by Dr. J. H. Lowry of Chinese Customs Service. On dissecting out it was necessary to remove considerable palmar skin. Two of the flexor tendons were above and two below the tumor. The wound was closed with adhesive strips and healed by the 20th day. The woman regained the use of her hand. Contrary to expectation the tumor proved to be fatty, which is rare in this situation.

Cases of Death in Hospital:—

1. Woman, operation for schirrus tumor, secondary hemorrhage.
2. Little girl, crushed by falling in of Yamen building, fracture of skull and ribs.
3. Soldier, chronic dysentery, opium smoker.
4. „ , sclerosis of liver, smoked himself to death.
5. „ , stricture æsophagus, and pneumonitis, opium smoker.
6. „ , extensive ulceration of leg, pyæmia.
7. Man, chronic dysentery, opium smoker.
8. „ , pneumonitis, opium smoker.

During the year 93 visits were made to patients' dwellings.

„ „ 6855 „ „ Dispensary by out-patients.
„ „ 234 in-patients were treated in the Hospital.
„ „ 232 surgical operations, only a few being serious.
„ „ 176 teeth have been extracted, not included in
surg. operations.

A number of the young men of West Arch Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia collected a fund and thus enabled one of their number to purchase and forward sixty ounces of Quinine. It came in time to meet the great outbreak of malarial fever both here and at No-doa where Mr. Jeremiassen was dispensing. If the young men could have seen the number of aching heads and burning bodies relieved and the number of lives that this quinine was the principal means toward saving they would feel well rewarded for their generosity.

The Hospital is indebted to Dr. J. H. Lowry of Hoihow for many acts of kindness and for contributing toward its stores.

We beg leave to thank the subscribers (whose names occur in the Treasury Account) for their generous help in contributing funds.

Mr. JEREMIASSEN sends no regular report of his work in the Dispensary at Nodoa eighty miles from here, but writes this in a letter:—

‘I can give but little account of special cases treated during the year. You know that it was only after repeated solicitations of Fang Taotai and his officers that I consented to go to Nodoa, which was at that time his head-quarters in the northern part of the island. On arrival I found great numbers sick and many dying. The Commander in chief at once posted placards placing all the sick under my care and instructing that none but my medicine must be taken. The cases were mostly Malarial Fever, of these many had a typhoid type, and there were some of true typhoid. The malarial fevers proved obstinate in many cases. Scattered as the patients were among the houses of the townspeople, often in very unwholesome places, and it being the hottest part of the year, the work was not easy. A large number could come to the Dispensary, but I had daily to visit twenty or thirty

other places, to see those who could not come. As the occupation by the army was expected to last some years I convinced the commander in chief of the necessity and duty of providing some suitable place for the sick. He asked me to look for such a place and then sent an officer to examine and report. After which he said that he would give the ground and three hundred dollars toward a structure which should afterwards be mine for the use of the Mission. He was to send soldiers to watch the work, and on its completion put out a proclamation concerning the hospital, but as you know, he was replaced in office before the building was finished. The addition of the \$600,—has given a pretty substantial building which is now open for regular work. An institution raised under such circumstances should commend itself to all sober minds, but one cannot tell what to expect under this anti-foreign government. Still even if they raise trouble and thus repay our kindness, it should not deter us from doing our duty and thus heap coals of fire on their heads.

‘ I might mention one case of a barber soldier who during temporary insanity commenced to cut his throat with a razor, but because of the pain did not finish his mad act. During the treatment of the wound which was indeed severe, I feared erysipelas. However he recovered and was well by the 14th day.

‘ The full number treated here was 4823. Of these 1360 were visits made to their houses.

Yours in Christ,
Nodoa, Hainan, Jan. 6, 1888.

C. C. JEREMIASSEN.

[illegible]

The Rent of Hospital and Physician's Residence, \$231.00, has been paid by the Mission.

H. M. McCANDLISS,
(Physician in Charge.)

Dr. MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL IN ACCOUNT WITH J. G. KERR, M.D. *Cr.*

1887				1887			
Dec. 31	To paid aid to poor patients	\$	121.59	Jan 1	Balance from last year's a/c.....	\$	15.46
" 31	" Lard and oil		32.50	" 1	By cash from Messrs Russell &		
" 31	" Whiskey for liniments.....		45.78		Co., Treasurers, per		
" 31	" Wages of Assistants, teachers of Medi-				orders of Dr. R. H.		
	cal Class and coolies		652.53		Graves.....	Feb. 10, \$100.00	
" 31	" Printing Annual Report for 1886		54.75		Do. Do. March,	100.00	
" 31	" Furniture		49.54		Do. Do. June 29,	708.64	
" 31	" Medicines and instruments from				Do. Do. Aug. 13,	75.00	
	London		460.13		Do. Do. Sept.,	500.00	
" 31	" Repair of Surgical instruments in				Do. Do. Dec. 15,	641.36	2,125.00
	London		23.65				
" 31	" Medicines bought in Canton and New			Dec. 31	" Entrance fees		272.55
	York		57.60	" 31	" Sundry fees		48.56
" 31	" Medical books		17.45	" 31	" Fees from Medical pupils		40.00
" 31	" Cloth for bandages and dressing ...		21.65	" 31	" Rent of rooms		424.68
" 31	" Hire of boat for small-pox patient....		9.00	" 31	" Donation Dr. Lory	10.00	
" 31	" Marble tablet.....		16.53	" 31	" Do. Mr. W. H. Williams..	10.00	
" 31	" Sundry printing		22.53	" 31	" Sundry Chinese donations, per		
" 31	" Sundries		107.45		Sayers	20.00	
" 31	" Insurance of buildings.....		75.00	" 31	" donation Tai On Co.	30.00	
" 31	" Cutting blocks for Medical books		60.91	" 31	" Do. Chinese patients	30.00	100.00
" 31	" Printing Medical books		170.36				
" 31	" " blank forms		7.69	" 31	" Sundry donations.....		59.17
" 31	" Balance due on new building (1886)..		15.31	" 31	" Insurance bonus		13.16
" 31	" Repairs		128.43	" 31	" Medicines sold		426.64
June 29	" Russell & Co., books and medi-			" 31	" Medical books sold		439.68
	cines sold.....	\$558.64		" 31	" Blocks sold		19.70
July 8	" Do. books sold	193.43		" 31	" Sundry items		4.99
Aug. 4	" Do. books sold ...	68.46		" 31	" per orders of Dr. Graves from Messrs		
Dec. 14	" Do. medicines sold..	139.61			Russell & Co. for repairs of		
" 24	" Do. donations ...	60.00			Colledge Ward in 1886		500.00
" 31	" Do. donations	162.08		" 31	" Do. from Messrs. Russell &		
" 15	" Do. medicines and				Co., March 1,		100.00
	books sold	641.36	1,823.58		March 9th \$100, March 16, \$100		200.00
" 31	" Bal. to Credit new account.....		15.52		from Messrs. Russell & Co., for		
" 31	" Repairs of Colledge ward 1886		500.00		extending front wall and color-		
" 31	" Do. Do. 1887		324.11		washing buildings Oct. 27, \$300,		
" 31	" Painting and Color washing hospital				Nov. 23, \$100.....		400.00
	buildings		113.70	"	Do. do. Nov. 30, \$150....		150.00
" 31	" Whitewashing house		10.00				
" 31	" Extending front wall		361.00				
" 31	" Bal. to Credit a/c above repairs.....		41.19				
			<u>\$5,339.59</u>				<u>\$5,339.59</u>

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1888.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Date Paid.</i>
Messrs. Russell & Co.....	\$100	April 16
T. B. Cunningham, Esq.....	25	" "
K. D. Adams, Esq.....	10	March 7
Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	25	" 28
J. Kramer, Esq.	5	" "
W. Pertalozzi, Esq.	5	" "
A. E. Dowler, Esq.	5	" "
H. Müller, Esq.	5	" 29
C. Nönchen, Esq.	5	March 7
H. Detmering, Esq.	5	" 7
Alfred Rowe, Esq.	50	April 4
A. C. H. Potts, Esq. ..	5	" 4
Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.....	50	March 8
P. Sachse, Esq.	5	" "
Fred. Salinger, Esq.	5	" "
M. Nielassen, Esq.	5	" "
Messrs. Cozon & Girand.....	25	" "
George D. Fearon, Esq.....	25	" 10
E. W. Mitchell, Esq.....	15	" "
Herbert F. Dent, Esq.....	25	" "
Messrs. Siemssen & Co.....	25	" 12
H. Schroeter, Esq.	5	" 10
R. B. Allen, Esq.	10	" 13
Ernest Deacon, Esq.	50	" 14
Alf. T. Duval, Esq.	15	" "
J. Wallace, Esq.	5	" 15
J. F. Wales, M.D.	10	April 9
Theo. Sampson, Esq.	25	Mar. 16
E. Kretschmar, Esq.....	5	" 18
W. F. Spinney, Esq.	25	" 21
A. Duncan, Esq.	5	April 16
T. E. Cocker, Esq.	5	" 9
W. H. Williams, Esq.	5	" 4
Mrs. Bone.....	5	Mar. 22
Rev. O. F. Wisner,	5	" "
Dr. J. G. Kerr,	10	April 7
Mrs. Parker.....	5	Mar. 22
Rev. T. W. Pearce,	10	" "
Mary H. Fulton, M.D.	10	April 10
Capt. J. P. Hoyland	5	Mar. 24
China Merchants S. N. Co.....	20	" "
Ng Heong Poo, Esq.....	5	" "
Capt. C. N. Lloyd.....	10	April 7
J. Christie, Esq.	5	" 3
Carried forward	\$680	

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1888.—(Continued).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Date Paid.</i>
Brought forward.....	\$680	
J. H. Chesney, Esq.....	5	April 4
Thomas Clark, Esq.	5	Mar. 27
Capt. W. J. Risby,.....	5	" "
" W. E. Clarke,	5	" "
Alex. Cairncross, Esq.	5	
F. W. White, Esq.....	10	April 9
T. Mikkelsen, Esq.....	5	" 12
A. H. Hewitt, Esq.	5	" "
Walter H. Thompson, Esq.....	5	" "
J. Francis Webber, Esq.	5	" "
Capt. P. H. Hughes, ..	5	" "
J. K. Smellie, Esq.....	5	" "
Capt. J. Farrow,.....	5	" 14
T. McCloy, Esq.	10	3 Aug. '87
	\$760	

Donation received at Hospital in 1887:—

F. Salinger	\$10.00
Dr. Lory	10.00
W. H. Williams	10.00

